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WEST EUROPEAN DELEGATES SPEECHES TO PARIS CONFERENCE

LD061055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents report: "Unity Is the Guarantee of Victory in the Struggle for the Cause of Peace: Meeting of European Communist and Workers Parties Has Ended"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 29 April--The meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament ended here today. The communists' ardent words addressed to all people of good will in Europe and the world will become an epoch-making event in the present day--strengthening peace and halting the arms race.

As all those taking part in the meeting stressed, the discussion which ended at this morning's session of the Paris meeting was of a fruitful nature and was pervaded by profound concern for the destiny of mankind.

Below are brief extracts from the speeches by representatives of the communist and workers parties who took part in the meeting.

I. Norlund, Member of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee Executive Committee and Secretary of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee

Having thanked the PZPR and the French Communist Party [PCF] for their work in preparing the Paris meeting, Comrade Norlund said that it had been convened in full accordance with the principles and practice prevailing in relations between communist parties. The meeting is being held under conditions when the question of war and peace has arisen with even greater urgency, when the international situation has deteriorated, with U.S. imperialism bearing the chief responsibility. The communists have constantly warned that the system of imperialism contains the danger of the pursuit of a policy of aggression and war and have stated that questions of war and peace must be approached from class positions.

U.S. imperialism and NATO are bringing pressure to bear on the West European countries. This is also felt in Denmark, which they would like to drag still further into the implementation of their militarist plans. However, these plans are meeting with resistance from broad strata of the country's population and, despite the gravity of the situation, we have no grounds for saying that imperialism will succeed in implementing its designs. There are forces in the world now which can thwart these plans.

Special significance now attaches to cooperation among all peace-loving forces. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states play a decisive part in rallying these forces. The very existence of the world socialist system is a guarantee that the unleashing of World War III can be prevented.

R. Urbany, Chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg

The Communist Party of Luxembourg delegation, the speaker said, fully approves the content and procedure for holding the meeting.

Under conditions when the reactionary and militarist circles which have evidently gained the upper hand in the United States are undertaking an offensive against detente and security in Europe and against the socialist countries and world peace there is a growing need to step up the fraternal parties' struggle for peace and disarmament, as was stressed in the concluding document of the 1976 Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties.

Nothing that U.S. imperialism is setting as its goal the attainment of world domination and the tolling back of socialism and the liberation movement, R. Urbany said that this aggressive line is meeting with unconditional support from the Beijing leaders, who are steering a chauvinist and anti-Soviet course dangerous to the cause of peace.

It is precisely in Europe, which is of vitally important significance for its interests, that U.S. imperialism is mounting its offensive. However, this U.S. policy is encountering the resistance of the peace-loving forces. The speaker assessed highly the consistent and considered policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and detente and developing normal political and economic relations among all countries.

J. Turf, Vice President of the Communist Party of Belgium

Noting that the Belgium Communist Party, represented at the meeting as an observer, has reservations with regard to the meeting's nature and preparation, Comrade Turf said that the arms race and attempts to resurrect a cold war atmosphere are a threat to peace and are causing deep concern among the country's communists and public. A broad mass movement has developed in Belgium against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory, in accordance with the NATO decision. Under pressure from the masses, the postponement of this deployment has been successfully achieved. In their struggle against the NATO circles' arguments imposing the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles, the Belgium communists rely in particular on the proposals made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in Berlin in October 1979.

In conclusion the Communist Party of Belgium representative emphasized the Belgian communists' determination to continue the struggle against the cold war and the arms race, in cooperation with forces of peace and progress of every orientation.

E. Scharf, Member of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee

The Paris meeting is particularly important given the deterioration in the international atmosphere, the main blame for which rests with U.S. imperialism. The recent steps undertaken by the White House are aimed at ensuring, as J. Carter said, that "the United States remains the world's strongest country." The U.S. President is demanding unconditional obedience from his allies. Such demands are being made even on a neutral state like Austria.

Our country's social democratic government understands, of course, the dangerous consequences to which subordination to such demands could lead. While displaying a certain restraint with respect to U.S. policy, the Austrian Government is nevertheless continuing to preserve its loyalty to the pursuit of a policy of class cooperation with the world of capitalist monopolies.

Special note should be made of the fact that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have not given way to the U.S. provocations and have kept calm. Since the Great October Socialist Revolution the USSR has been and continues to be guided by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. Staying loyal to these principles, L. I. Brezhnev put forward new peace initiatives last October. In accordance with commitments which it had taken on itself, the Soviet Union gave assistance to the people of Afghanistan, wrecking plans for counterrevolutionary intervention and attempts to create a new strong point of imperialism in that country.

P. Agius, Secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee

The current situation requires all peace-loving forces to set forth their position clearly and unequivocally and thereby help to mobilize the maximum number of organizations and movements to the struggle against the imperialist warmongers and their ideology.

We have stressed the need to struggle against the deployment of new missiles in Europe. Malta's progressive and democratic forces condemned the Italian Government's decision to deploy new nuclear missiles on its territory. They evaluated positively the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal of a certain contingent of its troops and arms from Central Europe.

Together with the country's democratic forces, Maltese communists welcome the Soviet Union's proposals for all Soviet and American ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and for this region to be declared a zone of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation.

A. Fandis, Deputy General Secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL)

The participants in the Paris meeting are acting in full accordance with the decisions of the 1976 Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties, which urged the peoples of Europe to struggle to end the arms race.

As regards the "Soviet threat," apologists for cold war use this thesis to justify intensifying the arms race and attempt to talk with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength." This is precisely why the imperialists raised such a fuss over the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the people and legitimate government of Afghanistan. However, the Cypriot people, who know from their own experience what imperialist interference in other countries' internal affairs means, are well aware who is chiefly to blame for the tension which has arisen over Afghanistan.

The struggle for peace is of vital significance for the Cypriot people. The resolution of the Cyprus problem by just and democratic means will be made easier under conditions of lasting peace. Our party believes, the speaker emphasized, that if all peace-loving forces, regardless of differences in their approach to a particular problem, act together, they will be able to frustrate the designs of detente's enemies.

H. I. Kleven, Deputy Chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP]

This meeting represents an important contribution to the cause of proletarian internationalism. The fraternal parties need to meet and exchange opinions from time to time. This is particularly important now that a serious, tense situation exists in the world.

Norway's dependence on NATO and, above all, on the United States, has increased in recent years. It is allocated a special role in American imperialism's plans as NATO's northern flank directed against the Soviet Union. At the last NKP National Board plenum a statement was adopted which resolutely condemned the U.S. militarist plans with regard to Norway. We appealed to the Norwegian people to do everything to protect Norway's vital interests, which are suffering from its subordination to U.S. policy. It is a question of national independence and the country's security.

The NKP calls for intensification of the struggle against the deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles in West Europe and for the ensuring of national independence, for the creation in northern Europe of a zone free from nuclear weapons, for Norway's withdrawal from NATO and for the country to be guaranteed the status of a neutral state.

E. Kivimaki, Member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Member of the Central Committee Secretariat

The Paris meeting is exceptionally topical under the conditions of an international situation exacerbated as a result of the aggressive actions of imperialist circles which have embarked on a path of accelerating the arms race, increasing military budgets and producing new means of mass destruction.

Propagandists of imperialism justify accelerated armament by referring to the so-called "Soviet threat." We in Finland know well the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries. We value highly the Soviet Government's initiatives and proposals aimed at making progress along the path of detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

The communist parties declare their readiness for dialogue and cooperation with all peace-loving forces. Together with socialist and social democratic parties, they could implement joint initiatives and demonstrate a sense of responsibility and the desire to advance the cause of peace and disarmament.

Our party, the speaker said, believes that it would be useful for the Paris meeting to put forward the idea of holding a meeting of peace-loving, democratic European forces during which it would be possible to discuss openly problems of detente and disarmament jointly and from different aspects. Of course, the preparation of such a meeting provides for preliminary consultations with those forces.

S. Tsambis, Member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo

Greek communists believe that such a serious international situation demands still greater mobilization of the masses and immediate, strong action by all political forces without exception on both a national and an all-European plane. Precisely this, the Greek Communist Party spokesman said, is why our meeting is timely, necessary and useful.

The exchange of opinions and cooperation among our parties, as well as the joint appeal to the peoples of our continent, will be the communist movement's important contribution to the cause of peace, detente and disarmament--which will lend greater effectiveness to efforts in favor of joint actions with other political, social and religious forces on a national and all-European plane.

The speaker pointed to the danger of the U.S. and NATO plans to turn Europe into a zone of nuclear conflict. A mass movement against those plans has developed in Greece, 1.2 million signatures have been gathered, dozens of mass protest demonstrations have been held, and almost all the opposition parties have come out against the NATO decision.

K. H. Schroeder, Member of the German Communist Party [DKP] Board Presidium and Member of the Board Secretariat

The FRG population is seriously concerned about the threat hanging over peace and detente, the speaker said. The situation in the country is full of contradictions.

In contrast to an antinational policy which endangers peace and security, we in the FRG advocate continuing and deepening international detente and developing ties with all peoples and states, particularly the further normalization and improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist community countries. This policy of reason accords with the FRG's security and economic interests.

Detente accords with the aspirations of not only the working class but also all West German working people. The situation in the country has evolved in such a way that all the political parties represented in the Bundestag are essentially following the U.S. wake in the foreign policy sphere. They approved the decisions of last December's NATO session. The DKP's role is extremely important in this connection. With the support of other progressive sections of the population the DKP is implementing a series of measures in connection with the 35th anniversary of liberation from fascism. This is not simply an excursion into history. World War II cost mankind 50 million human lives. Some 20 million Soviet citizens fell in the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom. No one must ever forget that.

The Soviet Union, he declared, is doing everything for the defense of peace. This is evidenced by the numerous peace initiatives which it has displayed. What would have happened to the world today if the USSR and other socialist countries had not upheld the policy of peace so consistently?

M. Gremetz, Member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo and Secretary of the PCF Central Committee

Noting the peoples' legitimate concern over the aggravation of international tension and the dangerous plans of Atlantic warmongers, the PCF spokesman said that the aggressive actions of imperialism demand vigilance and a resolute rebuff on the part of the peoples of Europe. The forces of peace are capable of vanquishing the specter of war on the European Continent, and the peoples' resolute and persistent struggle can curb imperialism and its bellicose impulses and make it retreat.

This is evidenced, in particular, by the difficulties encountered by the United States and the governments of NATO countries in realizing the December decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, as well as by the resistance of broad public circles to Carter's cynical pressure aimed at boycotting the Moscow Olympics and breaking off economic and other relations among European countries.

The lessons of the political struggle in France, the speaker said, attest that the PCF's activities not only do not run counter to joint action but, on the contrary, create favorable conditions for the creation of a broad alliance of all left political forces on the basis of equality and mutual respect. On this plane the Paris meeting will promote the development of a broad struggle and united action in the name of detente and cooperation in Europe.

It is perfectly natural that the communist parties must meet and act in a situation when events demand it and when the chief imperialist powers and other political forces hold frequent meetings at which decisions are adopted which have serious consequences for the working people and peoples of Europe. The possibility of communist parties discussing issues and taking joint action must not be subjected to some "consensus." At the same time we do not counterpose the communist parties' actions on the international plane to joint initiatives opening the way for a dialogue and joint actions with other major political forces--with socialists, social democrats and Christians, for example.

Representative of Turkish Communist Party

The international situation is characterized by the continuing efforts of imperialism, primarily the United States and NATO ruling circles, aimed at undermining detente and increasing tension. In this process the Beijing hegemonists have become the direct allies of imperialism.

At the same time the experience and successes of the seventies have given a new boost to the struggle of peace-loving forces. In this connection the speaker emphasized the exceptional importance of the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin in October 1979.

The Turkish communists' representative dwelt on the attempts of the American ruling circles to kindle a hotbed of tension in the region where Turkey is situated. The imperialists call this region the "arc of instability." The recent provocative U.S. action against Iran concretely demonstrates the scale of imperialism's threat to the cause of peace. Turkey occupies an important place in the plans of imperialist circles, which allocate to it the role of imperialism's outpost on NATO's southeast flank.

The representative of the Turkish Communist Party then dwelt on questions of the struggle of Turkey's working people and democratic forces for peace and disarmament. The holding of the Paris meeting, he said, confirms once again that communists are in the vanguard of the movement for peace.

D. Ahrens, Deputy Chairman of Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin

The situation in the world has been exacerbated as a result of the policy being pursued by the U.S. administration. The decision of the NATO Brussels session to deploy new American missiles in Europe occupies a special place. That decision was adopted under pressure from the Carter administration despite the fact that the Soviet Union had unilaterally reduced its armed forces stationed on GDR territory.

U.S. imperialism is putting pressure on its West European allies, while simultaneously mounting an unprecedented anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign. Use is made here of the lie about an imaginary threat from the East. Such dangerous trends in the international situation arouse disquiet among our city's population, the speaker said. More and more people among us are beginning to realize the urgent need to struggle for peace.

We have always considered the struggle for peace one of the forms of class struggle, and only under conditions of peace can we achieve the goals facing us. We know that the policy of the arms race is closely interwoven with the economic power of capital. The peoples of Europe have paid an expensive tribute to war and fascism, and we must not let that be repeated.

M. O'Riordan, General Secretary of Communist Party of Ireland

For the Communist Party of Ireland the resolution of the question of national independence for the country, which was split in two by British imperialism, is an important element of the struggle for peace. The traditional policy of neutrality being pursued by the Irish Republic has now been jeopardized by Ireland's membership of the EEC. Thus the Government of Ireland together with other Common Market countries has announced sanctions against Iran. Very broad circles of the Irish public are participating in a protest campaign against this deviation from the country's neutrality.

Britain's political, economic and military domination of Northern Ireland, where human rights are being grossly violated and democratic freedoms are absent, is fraught with danger to the cause of peace, particularly if account is taken of the fact that Northern Ireland territory is used for NATO military bases. The British Government's consent to the deployment of new American missiles in its country is a threat to the security of not only the British but also the Irish people in view of the two countries' geographic proximity.

The topicality of the Paris meeting, the speaker pointed out, is particularly emphasized by the aggressive actions currently being undertaken by the U.S. administration. Despite the absence of certain communist parties, our meeting is a demonstration of the cohesion of communists seeking to strengthen and broaden the world movement for peace and disarmament.

A. Magnin, General Secretary of the Swiss Labor Party [PDA]

The Swiss people have recently been realizing increasingly clearly the threat to peace posed by the growing danger of nuclear conflicts. Therefore the present exacerbation of the international situation, the new twist in the arms race spiral and the intrigues against the cause of detente arouse concern among the population of Switzerland.

All these problems were discussed at a PDA Central Committee plenum, which emphasized that responsibility for the worsening international situation lies with the forces of imperialism, primarily the United States. The session condemned the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign mounted in the West for the purpose of diverting public attention from the aggressive actions of imperialism.

Our party's Central Committee, the speaker pointed out, clearly stated who is to blame for the worsening situation in the world and emphasized the need for actions by communist and workers parties in favor of disarmament and peace. [paragraph continues]

Our party has a positive attitude toward the communist parties' initiatives in this sphere and advocates that all European communist and workers parties participate in them.

Pointing out that the FDA delegation has a number of reservations accounting for its participation in the Paris meeting as an observer, the speaker declared that the FDA leadership will be informed about the course of the meeting and its results. Swiss communists will struggle for peace and disarmament together with all progressive and democratic forces.

C.A. Ingles, Member of Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee

The Paris meeting is being held on the eve of a portentous anniversary--the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Peace has now been maintained on our Continent for 35 years thanks to the persistent efforts of the peoples of European countries, and in the seventies a shift was achieved in international relations away from cold war toward peaceful coexistence, detente and interstate cooperation.

The influence of the three revolutionary forces of modern times--the socialist countries, the international working class and the national liberation movement--on the course of international affairs has strengthened in the world in recent years. This is why reactionary imperialist circles have now mounted a well-orchestrated anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign and are trying to reverse the course of history and to regain their lost positions. The importance of the struggle for peace and disarmament which communists are waging in conjunction with other political forces and with all democrats and patriots is increasing particularly under these conditions.

PZPR POLITBURO'S ASSESSMENT OF PARIS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD062048 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 6, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party today discussed and approved the activity of the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party at the Paris meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament and expressed complete support for the call to communists to peoples of European countries adopted at the meeting.

The Paris meeting, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party noted, was a broad consultation and exchange of opinions on questions of the present-day situation in Europe and on the prospect of activity aimed at preservation of detente, at the struggle for peace and disarmament.

CEMA PANEL MEETS IN KIRGIZIA TO DISCUSS COAL UTILIZATION

LD050935 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] KIRTAG--The 17th session of the CEMA coordinating center plenipotentaries council on the problem "new methods of coal utilization" was held in Kirgizia from 21 through 25 April. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR participated in it. The guests from the fraternal countries were received by A. Dzhumagulov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. During talks they were familiarized with the development of the republic's economy and culture and with successes in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The CEMA states' delegations visited the miners of Tash-Kumyr and Kyzyl-Kiya, the Toktogul GES power workers and the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences.

VISHNEVSKIY REVIEWS PARIS FORUM, IRAN RAID, MUSKIE APPOINTMENT

ID051135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 80 p 4

[Sergey Vishevskiy "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Peace Is a Common Acquisition

There have been peaceful skies above the Old Continent of Europe for 35 years. We have managed to break the tragic cycle of world wars, when a brief peaceful respite was followed by a new world war. It was precisely in Europe that detente came into being. This is to the huge credit of the USSR and the other socialist countries, waging indefatigable struggle to turn Europe into a region of lasting peace and cooperation. It is also the result of the vigorous actions of all peace-loving forces.

History has convincingly shown that communists are the most consistent fighters against war. This is natural. Those who devote their life to the struggle for the working people's fundamental interests and for a new, just order cannot fail to be principled opponents of imperialist adventures and aggression. In V.I. Lenin's words, "ending wars, achieving peace among peoples, stopping plunder and violence--precisely this is our ideal ...." No one can evaluate objectively the situation which has taken shape or reveal the sources of military danger better than communists armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching.

This is why a big response has been elicited by the meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament held in Paris on 28-29 April. It is significant that it was convened on the initiative of the fraternal parties of France and Poland, which have won high respect with their struggle for peace and disarmament. The meeting was of a pressing nature, for which there was good cause. Imperialism's aggressive circles have developed a counteroffensive against detente, are whipping up the arms race and are elaborating scenarios for a "limited nuclear war in the European theater." NATO strategists are planning to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in the heart of Europe. The question of war and peace has arisen with special acuteness in the aggravated situation.

The communists' ardent appeal to the European countries' peoples entitled "For Peace and Disarmament" has reached the minds and hearts of millions. This collectively elaborated document contains an angry protest against the senseless acceleration of the arms race. The struggle for disarmament, it points out, is the paramount question at the present time. The fraternal parties urge people to strive for the cancelation of the NATO decisions on the manufacture of new American missiles and their deployment in Europe, or for the real suspension of the implementation of these decisions in order to begin effective talks on the question of medium-range missiles under conditions of equality and identical security. The urgent demands made at the forum of communists in Paris include the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty, decisive progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms, the creation of nuclear-free zones, progress in implementing all the provisions of the Helsinki conference's Final Act and the convening in Warsaw of an All-European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament.

The document is imbued with the idea of the need for broad unity among all antiwar forces--communists, socialist, social democrats and representatives of other political parties and public movements. When it is a question of the struggle for peace and disarmament, communists are ready for any dialogue, any talks, any joint actions.

The proposals of the meeting participants are finding approval among fraternal parties, including those far beyond the boundaries of Europe. The communists of Vietnam, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes, warmly approve and support the meeting's decisions. [paragraph continues]

They are firmly confident that the communist parties' vanguard role in the struggle for peace will assume ever-increasing significance.

Anticommunist propaganda, as was only to be expected, greeted the Paris forum with a malicious ballyhoo. At first it predicted a "split" and "disagreements" at the meeting. Then, when the unity of the meeting participants had become obvious to everyone, the absurd version was put about that they had "loyally followed the Kremlin line on disarmament" (AFP). The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE maintains that the motto "peace and disarmament" is "in accordance with the Soviet understanding of those words." As though there could be different understandings of this precise motto, which is clear to everyone of good will. The chorus of ill-wishers has been joined by the Beijing slanderers, who have perceived some kind of "sinister aims" in the meeting participants.

Bourgeois commentators, however, have willy-nilly to acknowledge the attraction of the appeal resounding from the French capital. The Washington POST calls it "a platform for the launch of a broad peace offensive." America's TIME magazine points out that the communists' proposals have similarities with the growing protest among broad political forces in West Europe against NATO's nuclear missile plans. Britain's REUTERS agency reports on the "broad base" of the antimilitarist campaign whose development the communist parties are urging.

Unrestrained Adventurism

The need for the utmost activation of peace-loving forces is confirmed by recent reports on the frontal deployment of an imperialist counteroffensive against detente, on the acceleration of militarist preparations by the United States and other NATO countries and on their plans for new military adventures.

Exposes of the abortive U.S. military operation in Iran are snowballing. Under fire of criticism, representatives of the Carter administration have been forced to make remarkable confessions which essentially constitute self-exposure. There are still many unknowns in this affair. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said at a press conference that "additional parts of the plan existed."

But there is no doubt that the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA were planning a far-reaching military intervention aimed at crushing the Iranian revolution. The arsenal of arms prepared for the operation alone attests to its extensive scale. The Pentagon chief himself admitted that the C-130 aircraft and helicopters which landed in the Iranian desert were stuffed with ammunition, which "caught fire and exploded" after the accident. According to other reports, various kinds of missile weapons, chemical toxins, powerful radio transmitters and so forth had been taken onto Iranian territory. Gen. D. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has made it clear that the organizers of the operation had sufficient military means in readiness. New York TIMES commentator D. Middleton, who is close to people high up in the military department, reports that Pentagon specialists were planning raids by American fighter-bombers on Tehran and other parts of Iran.

(?G. Treverton), assistant director of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, has revealed that the United States could "bomb Tehran with no special difficulty" and destroy the Iranian Air Force and Navy. This institute is well informed about Pentagon secrets, since it regularly makes recommendations to the American military.

The latest information from Washington sources themselves irrefutably confirms that major sabotage detachments earlier infiltrated into Iran from the United States were placed on combat alert. They included cutthroats from the "special forces"--the "Green Berets"--renowned for their atrocities during the war in Vietnam. A "fifth column" of traitors to the Iranian people was also activated. [paragraph continues]

The Pentagon correspondent for ABC television reports on a whole "army of American agents among Iranians," which was to have paralyzed entire "districts" of Tehran. The reporter hints that the Pentagon also had other "endless possibilities." One American general, who wished to remain anonymous, blabbed during a conversation with AFP's Washington correspondent. "We would have had quite good assistance" in the Iranian capital itself.

And so, a sinister picture of Washington's plan emerges from the information already at hand: a massive military blow dealt to Iran, smothering of the revolution and the country's return to the rule of U.S. imperialism. Former military expert D. Ellsberg, who exposed "Pentagon secrets in the early seventies, states with inside knowledge: "If this plan had been carried through, we could have ended up in a state of war."

Having suffered a shameful fiasco, the Washington strategists have in no way come to their senses. Like the Bourbons, they have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. Carter and his entourage unequivocally declare that they have not given up new variants of "military solutions" against Iran. Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, has threateningly said that the United States can "do everything necessary and has all the necessary means." American military might is being built up ostentatiously in the Persian Gulf region. A consignment of tanks and other military hardware in desert camouflage has been prepared for dispatch to the Indian Ocean region.

The Carter administration's adventurism is by no means confined to the Persian Gulf region. It is plainly pursuing a policy of global hegemonism, adventures and confrontation in other parts of the globe. The advocates of a more moderate approach to foreign policy are being driven from Washington's corridors of power. Even such a very experienced and patient politician as U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has been forced to quit the ship of state. He openly declared his principled disagreement with the White House's aggressive actions against Iran. But the main reason for his resignation lies deeper. As much as 2 years ago some of his entourage told me that Vance was troubled by the policy of exacerbating U.S.-Soviet relations--a policy which Brzezinski was stealthily imposing on the President.

Let us note that Vance is by no means alone on the banks of the Potomac. He is a plenipotentiary representative of the "Eastern establishment"--those business, political and academic circles which over many presidencies have left an appreciable mark on the shaping of U.S. foreign policy. They have frequently advocated a balanced, well thought-out approach to international problems and warned against hopeless and dangerous adventures. Under increasing pressure from the military-industrial complex in the past 2 years, these circles have increasingly been finding themselves in mute opposition [v glukhoy oborone]. Vance's departure signifies a success, albeit, perhaps a temporary one, for the aggressive line in U.S. policy.

The appointment as Vance's successor of the comparatively moderate Senator E. Muskie is evidently a diversionary maneuver by Carter aimed at dampening down the indignation within influential political circles and in Congress, where many people share Vance's views. At the same time, it has repeatedly been possible without much difficulty to win the moderate Muskie over to the side of supporters of the "hard line." He supported the dirty war in Vietnam and unconditionally sponsors Israeli extremists. Even before the Senate's approval of his appointment, Muskie has already managed to comment positively on the military adventure against Iran and has advocated U.S. pursuit of an "aggressive" foreign policy. Foreign commentators ask not without reason: Will Muskie be able to stand up to Brzezinski? The majority of well-informed figures express doubt about this.

The forces of the military-industrial complex are mounting an offensive on all salients. The discussion of the Pentagon budget within the House Armed Services Committee is symptomatic. Hawks entrenched there have lavished on the military department $6.3 billion over and above the administration's requests, which were already inordinate. The "equipment failures" with the aircraft during the raid in Iran immediately prompted the capitol militarists to demand a further rise in military appropriations. At the same time there were still louder demands for production of the neutron bomb.

The shameful tactic of twisting the arms of U.S. partners in military blocs is continuing. At the Atlantic meetings soon to be held the American emissaries intend to demand from the junior allies a further increase in military budgets, expansion of militarist programs and participation in U.S. military police actions. The White House made similar demands on Japanese Prime Minister Ohira during his visit to Washington. Meanwhile, fears are growing among the U.S. partners about the pernicious effect of following in the wake of the adventurist U.S. policy.

The moment of truth, as the Anglo-Saxons term it, is now approaching for many Western politicians. They are faced with deciding whether to follow the "unpredictable" American hegemonists down a slippery, dangerous path or to choose a realistic, sensible course according with national interests. Debates on this topic are heating up in many Western countries.

The experience of 35 years ago convincingly shows that imperialism's aggressive plans are, in the final analysis, hopeless when they come up against the resolute, staunch opposition of peace-loving peoples. President Carter recently complained that the operation in Iran was hindered by "prevailing strong headwinds against the aircraft and helicopters." The master of the White House would find it useful to realize that there are immeasurably stronger winds blowing on the planet Earth--the winds of detente and peace, which upset the sinister plans of imperialist reaction.

MATVEYEV SCORES U.S., BEIJING 'DANGEROUS SCHEMES' AGAINST WORLD

LD061532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 6 May 80

["Topical Problems of International Life" program; commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev entitled "The Struggle for Peace Knows No Respite"]

[Excerpt] The approaching glorious 35th anniversary of the victory over the fascist aggressors is being greeted by the peoples in conditions of an intensification of the struggle between the forces of imperialist reaction and their Beijing accomplices, on the one hand, and the forces of socialism, progress, on the other. In the postwar period acute international crises have arisen on more than one occasion, bringing mankind to the dangerous brink.

The 1970's saw portentous advances in the world. Under pressure from the fresh trend of detente, the cold war receded, and the norms of peaceful coexistence between states' with differing social systems were confirmed as the main principle in international relations.

Our country, together with the other fraternal countries of socialism, fights to advocate the process of detente in the difficult conditions which have come out in the world, when the ruling circles in the United States are making fierce sudden attacks on all that had been won in the 1970's by peace-loving circles.

That turn in U.S. policy was observed from the middle of 1978. Then, at the NATO Council summit session held in May in Washington, a long-term program was adopted for a sharp buildup of the armed forces and armaments of the bloc member countries under American pressure. Then, too, it was agreed in principle that new types of American nuclear missile weapons capable of striking a blow at the socialist countries should be deployed in Western Europe. Following that, the White House instructed that a so-called rapid deployment force should be trained, a force designed for actions in those regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America where the spheres of imperialist domination are most vunerable as a result of an intensification of the process of national liberation struggle. Thus, the U.S. imperialist circles are again trying to obtain the implementation of their cherished aim of creating a superiority in the military field over the countries of socialism and, at the same time, of breaking the further development of the liberation movement in the world.

The two are interconnected. Exerting political and other pressure on the Soviet Union, as the leading force opposing the aggressive circles of imperialism, ought, according to the reckoning of the strategists of that camp, to facilitate their conduct of interventionist actions against the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The decision by the NATO member countries' governments to adopt the program for pushing ahead with armaments within the framework of the bloc in May 1978 was accompanied by an intensive campaign mounted by official Washington concerning an alleged Soviet threat arising in Africa, and about some mythical plans of the Soviet Union and Cuba allegedly threatening Zaire. To the accompaniment of this twaddle Washington made up its mind to put into effect the decision of forming a special interventionist force for action in Africa. The decisive rebuff from the majority of African states to these plans made the authors retreat. However, they began with even greater ardor to push forward the idea of knocking together the so-called rapid deployment force, designed for operations on a global scale against states and regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America unfavorable to Washington.

Governments of OPEC began to come under more and more fierce attacks. An intensive, hostile campaign was mounted against them from Washington. It was contended that the steps taken by these states to defend their sovereign rights and interests in the face of the imperialist monopolies, drawing gigantic profits from the exploitation of the oil riches of these countries, were threatening to strangle the United States economically.

Washington's counterstrategies aimed at using force to maintain its key imperialist positions have become increasingly manifest. Since the summer of 1978 the American press has with greater and greater persistence been reporting about the training in the United States of special armed forces for action in the region of the Persian Gulf where the oil-rich countries from which the American monopolies draw raw material at huge profits are located.

It is now no longer a secret that since the spring of 1978, when a popular democratic revolution took place in Afghanistan, the CIA and other U.S. agencies carried on no less feverish activities behind the scenes against the new regime in that country. Washington had drawn no lessons from the crushing failure of American policy in Iran. On the contrary, after the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, Afghanistan became the object of even more refined sabotage and intrigues from the U.S. ruling circles who sought to eliminate there the gains of the democratic revolution and, thereby, to take their revenge for the collapse of their positions in Iran.

It should be pointed out that Washington is coordinating all these steps on the international arena ever more closely with the Beijing leadership, playing out its so-called anti-Soviet Chinese card. This has gone on to the extent that, at the beginning of the year, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown paid a visit to Beijing and there discussed various alternatives for American-Chinese cooperation envisaging the militarization of China.

In this respect, too, the present U.S. policy-makers have learned nothing from history. Banking on the anti-Soviet course of the Beijing leaders and striving to make use of it as a lever for their long-ranging plans against our country and other countries of socialism, the Carter administration is repeating the dangerous and short-sighted anti-Soviet game which the rulers of the Western powers played in the thirties with the fascist aggressors. The analogy does not end there. The peace-breakers in the thirties manipulated the anti-Soviet mood of the West's ruling circles for their expansionist purposes. Now, too, the Chinese leaders are no less shy in exploiting to their advantage the similar aspirations of the present Washington administration.

Does this mean that history is repeating itself and things are inevitably moving toward a new world conflict? Our party and state expresses confidence in the possibility of preserving and strengthening universal peace despite the fact that the situation has become more complicated. The Soviet Union is not to be intimidated by anyone, said Comrade Brezhnev in his speech to voters on 22 February. Our strength and possibilities are enormous. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and rebuff any hostile attacks.

The peace-loving forces have mighty reserves to prevent mankind from sliding into a destructive conflict. The weightiest factor has been and remains the reliable defense potential of the Soviet Union, constituting the nucleus of the defense shield of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, which marks its 25th anniversary next week. Our country does not seek for itself military superiority, but neither will it permit the United States and its NATO partners to achieve military superiority over the forces of the Warsaw Pact. We are convinced that there are objective favorable possibilities for further advance on the path of deepening the process of detente in Europe and extending that process to the military sphere so as to make a decisive step in guaranteeing that Europe is free from the danger of conflict.

There is a foundation for such efforts. It was laid down in the Final Act of the European conference signed in Helsinki in 1976. The political, economic and cultural provisions of that historic document are being put into practice in many everyday aspects of the relations between the European states. The governments of the majority of states in Western Europe in the now more complicated international situation, too, confirm their adherence to the cause of detente and refuse to follow Washington in a policy of notorious boycotts aimed at subverting the mutually advantageous economic and other links and contacts which have been made with our country and other countries of socialism.

Of course, in Western Europe there are to be round figures and circles propounding a touch, negative course toward the socialist countries. But it can be boldly stated that this tendency is not the leading one in Western Europe. Washington's attempts to exert crude pressure on its Western European allies leads to an ever greater crisis within NATO, all the more so when even the governments in the West closest to official Washington see the risky and precipitous actions to which the U.S. ruling circles resort on the international arena.

The other day the American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published a report which said that the NATO plan to station new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is running into increasingly serious difficulties. Belgium intends to join Holland in refusing to take these missiles on its soil. In West Germany, writes the newspaper, Chancellor Schmidt is encountering his party's discontent and concern that these missiles may start an unbridled arms race. In these conditions Washington intends to exert fresh and intensified pressure on its NATO allies in order to impose its plans upon them.

At the meeting of representatives of Europe's communist and workers parties held in Paris at the end of April, topical questions of mounting a public struggle for the further improvement of the situation on the Continent and against the militaristic schemes of the American military threatening peace were discussed. The broad sections of the European public who came out against the Pentagon's plans to start deploying the neutron weapon in the NATO countries were able to put effective pressure on the authors of these wild schemes and make them give way. And there is another, no less eloquent example. The broad antiwar movement which erupted in the United States during the armed American intervention in Indochina led in the end to the fact that the initiators of the aggression against the Vietnamese and other peoples of Indochina, running into a powerful rebuff from the freedom fighters at the front in the dirty war they had unleashed and into protests from Americans against the adventure in their own rear, were forced to beat a retreat and withdraw their forces from Indochina.

The situation which has now come about in the world requires even greater efforts from all those who cherish the future of our world to subvert the dangerous schemes of the U.S. aggressive circles and their Beijing accomplices. For their part, the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community will not slacken their efforts in their foreign policy, full of initiative, aimed at obtaining, jointly with all interested governments, new positive advances both in Europe and in other regions of the globe.

Of great significance here will be the meeting next week in Warsaw of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Many of the diplomatic initiatives of the participants of that pact have had a tangible effect in promoting a rise in temperature of the political climate in Europe, and have made it possible to give the process of detente on the Continent a dynamic character, deepen it and prepare the ground for further measures to consolidate the fundations of European peace and security.

Soviet people look confidently to the future. That confidence is based on the fact that socialism today represents the leading force in world development and exerts an increasingly marked influence on the course of events in the interests of the cause of peace, social progress and national liberation. That is how it has been, and that is how it will continue to be.

BODIES OF 'NINE' COMMANDOS EN ROUTE TO U.S. FROM IRAN

LD061426 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6, TASS--The bodies of nine American commandos who died during the abortive military venture of the United States were handed over today to Archbishop Capucci, who acted as an intermediary between Iran and the United States. The bodies were flown to Switzerland and from there they will be taken to the United States.

HOSTAGE RESCUE PLAN ENVISAGED BROADER MILITARY ACTION

LD061605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 3

[TASS reports under the general headline "Concerning Events in Iran]

[Excerpt] New York, 1 May--Reports which have appeared in the American press expose the assertions of high-ranking members of the U.S. administration that the aggressive action undertaken by Washington against Iran was just a "rescue operation." U.S. President J. Carter's statement at the last press conference to the effect that the plans for the sabotage operation supposedly did not include "the destruction of anything or the occasioning of physical harm to anyone" is thoroughly false. This is clear from an article published by the New York TIMES.

Citing authoritative sources at the White House, the newspaper writes that the "plans to free the hostages" elaborated in Washington in fact provided for extensive U.S. military interference in Iran--which could have resulted in the creation of a major hotbed of military conflict in the Persian Gulf region. One of the "versions" of this plan, the New York TIMES points out, granted President Carter the right to "use forces of American air cover to make strikes on military targets around Tehran" in the event of the sabotage commandos "encountering serious resistance" on the part of Iranians.

According to the newspaper, air cover was to have been provided by the C-130 military transport aircraft armed with cannons and rapid-fire machineguns which participated in the sabotage raid on Iran. In the event of this air support proving "ineffective," President Carter could have ordered A-7 and F-4 fighter-bombers based on the aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea in the Persian Gulf to join battle. Thus, contrary to the administration's assertions, there was a plan to make a major bombing strike on military targets around Tehran and, above all, on airfields with a view to disabling the Iranian Air Force. "Carter was prepared to use force and did not rule out the possibility of civilian deaths during the operation," the newspaper emphasizes.

As follows from the New York TIMES article, the Carter administration was perfectly well aware of the possible outcome of the aggressive U.S. action in Iran. "The risk of military escalation was greater than was publicly reported," the newspaper emphasizes. It was precisely an understanding of the dangerous consequences of the sabotage operation planned against Iran by the White House that, in the newspaper's opinion, served as one of the chief reasons for the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance.

Speaking on an ABC television program, G. Ball, the eminent American politician and former U.S. under secretary of state, declared that the present White House political course is "fraught with very dangerous consequences in the long term." The use of military force to regularize American-Iranian relations, including, as President Carter proposes, the mining of Iranian ports or a naval blockade of Iran, as well as the imposition of economic and political "sanctions," do not accord with U.S. interests, he pointed out.

## Strike 'Possible' Against Civilians

LD070801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 80 p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Tolkunov New York dispatch: "Background to the Adventures"]

[Text] New York, 2 May--"Authoritative officials in the administration have stated that, in the event of unforeseen circumstances, the plan to free the hostages allowed for President Carter to use U.S. air cover and to make strikes against military targets around Tehran, had the rescue detachment run into serious resistance last week," the New York TIMES reports. It is noted that, during the execution of this plan, strikes could have been made not only against military targets but also against the civilian population.

For the execution of this part of the operation, the paper writes, at least two of the six C-130 planes taking part in this military adventure were each armed with two 20mm cannons and heavy machineguns.

Had this proved to be insufficient, F-4 and A-7 fighter-bombers were to have taken off from the aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea, which are in the Persian Gulf. As officials have stated, the New York TIMES writes, in rehearsal of this operation, military aircraft repeatedly took off from the aircraft carriers and headed toward the shores of Iran.

The newspaper learned that it was precisely this kind of "development of events" during the carrying out of this provocation against a sovereign state which was one of the main reasons for C. Vance's opposition to the plan and for his resignation.

New details on the military provocation against sovereign Iran show that it was a question of precisely planned U.S. military interference in Iran which could have led to the creation of a major seat of military conflict.

## 'INSANITY PART AND PARCEL' OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD061726 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Public attention is still focused on the military operation undertaken by the United States against Iran. Our observer Viktor Glazunov has this comment:

This action verging on madness has made the world public shudder, so closely was the world brought to the brink of war. Political observers speak and write today about the dangers that may emerge as a result of what they term as the unpredictability and inconsistency are concerned, let's see if this is really the case. If we try to take statements of American politicians about peace and the rights of the nations for granted, then many actions by the Washington administration would indeed look to us as illogical and even unexpected. But politics should be judged not by words but mostly by deeds.

Approached from the angle the American foreign policy line emerges as pretty definite. This is a line of a long term arms build-up, of confrontation with the socialist countries and of open interference in the affairs of other countries.

Washington's propagandist turn from detente to confrontation is usually linked with developments in Afghanistan and Iran. In fact that turn was made long before these events. The decision to set up a rapid deployment corps, the long term program for NATO's armament adopted in May 1978, NATO's missile program of 1979, President Carter's 5-year militarist program and his hegemonistic doctrine; these are all the landmarks of that turn.

President Carter has declared that the United States should lead the world and has divided the world arbitrarily into the spheres of American vital interest. The United States intends to uphold these interests in every possible way, including military measures. It's common knowledge that the very concept of hegemonism is incompatible with norms of international law. We have no intention to make this point here. What we would like to recall is the fact that the striving for domination brought innumerable sufferings to mankind in the past. In the nuclear age such aspirations would mean a lethal danger to mankind. This is all the more so since, as the aggressive action against Iran showed, the Carter administration tends to act recklessly. This is pretty ominous. Even Senator Jackson, a real war hawk himself, begins to fear the newly born war hawks in the Carter administration.

As the New York TIMES puts it, the traditional hawks can at least calculate what that or other crisis situations would cost them before they enter into it. But the newly born hawks just whip up tensions, giving no regard for the dangerous brinks or dangerous consequences. Henry Kissinger attempts to pass this recklessness off as a virtue by declaring that America's enemies would act with greater care if they come to understand that the President has gone off the deep end.

Insanity has become part and parcel of America' policy. This is the latest in Washington's foreign policy strategy.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR WATSON

LD070952 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Thomas John Watson at the latter's request. Some questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed.

IZVESTIYA ON CALL FOR NATIONALS TO LEAVE LIBERIA

LD070841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Untitled AP report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Pshenkin]

[Text] R. Smith, U.S. ambassador to Liberia, has recommended that the members of the families of embassy employees and other U.S. citizens in Liberia leave for the United States in the immediate future. The reason he gave for this is that, allegedly, "the situation in Liberia has still not been normalized."

BULANTSEV EXAMINES ZIAL HAQ BEIJING VISIT

LD061732 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--TASS commemtator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

President of Pakistan General Ziaul Haq has today wound up his visit to China, where he held talks with the Beijing leaders. No official communique has been issued upon completion of the visit, but reports which filtered into the press as well as some specific features of Pakistani-Chinese relations in recent times give an idea of the subject of the talks.

In all evidence, the Chinese side has succeeded in intimidating the Pakistani visitor with the notorious "Soviet menace" verbiage. Throughout the whole of the talks, the general was persistently impressed that after the known developments in Afghanistan, Pakistan has allegedly found itself faced with the danger of armed occupation, that Moscow allegedly intends to absorb Pakistan in paving for itself the road to warm seas. In short, the Beijing rulers presented to Ziaul Haq the whole of their set of anti-Soviet cliches, and judging by reports of news agencies, General Zia quite willingly echoed his Chinese hosts.

On his part, he handed to the Beijing leadership a shopping list of arms, which he would like to get from China. The cost of these supplies can be judged by the fact that quite recently Ziaul Haq turned down an offer of military aid from the USA worth 400 million dollars, by tauntingly describing it as "peanuts". It must be recalled that until now the PRC has granted Pakistan aid, chiefly military aid, worth two billion dollars.

Apart from it, the talks in Beijing, according to some reports also covered the question of "nuclear partnership." In this connection, political observers do not exclude the possibility that the point at issue was also China's assistance to Pakistan in conducting the latter's nuclear weapons test in China's territory.

As far as international problems are concerned, the talks covered in the first place the question of escalation of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. There is every indication that agreement has been reached in the Chinese capital on the distribution of the parts which Beijing and Islamabad intend to perform in the dangerous game of U.S. imperialism and international reaction directed at overthrowing the popular system in Afghanistan. Already now, 70 camps have been set up in the territories of Pakistan and China for the training of armed mercenaries and their subsequent sending to Afghanistan. Chinese agents have trained at spy schools and sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan more than 15,000 agent saboteurs, spies and cutthroats of the so-called "rebel" detachments.

There is every ground to speak of a real threat to peace and security in Asia as a whole, to sovereignty and independence of many Asian countries, which emerged as a result of creation of the Washington-Islamabad-Beijing axis. It must be believed that it is of no special significance. [sentence as received]

Who initiates dangerous adventures in the Asian continent and who is satisfied with the role of a minion or simply a pawn in other people's game--as equally responsible to peoples are all those, who in the name of their selfish interests are contributing to a buildup of military tensions in the world's biggest and most populous continent. [sentence as received]

POLYANSKIY ON SOVIET-JAPANESE COOPERATION, AFGHANISTAN, OLYMPICS

OW070702 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 7, KYODO--Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy Wednesday urged Japan not to choose the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union, which, he said, is not in the national interest of Japan. His remarks were made at a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan in apparent reference to the Japan's recent move to take economic measures against the Soviet Union in protest against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Reading a prepared statement, Polyanskiy told the newsmen that "we do not think that a path of confrontation with the Soviet Union meets the requirements of the Japanese national interest, as well as the path of renunciation of expansion of advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union."

The envoy said: "Some foreign quarters incite Japan to choose (these paths)." "Further development of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union depend on whether Japan yields to this pressure or will pursue its own national interests," Polyanskiy said. Thus the ambassador urged Japan "to use its authority as one of the leading economic powers of the world...to contribute to improvement of the world's situation and provide its influence in order to restrain the trend leading to aggravation of the international situation, mounting tension and intensification of confrontation."

He seemed optimistic in discussing the mutual relations between Japan and the Soviet Union especially in trade and economic cooperation. The envoy noted that during the last decade alone the volume of bilateral trade has increased five-fold and in 1979 totals dollar 4.4 billion. "Cooperation for the development of natural resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East, including the exploitation of timber resources, as well as exploitation of coal deposits in south Yakutia and the prospecting for gas reserves in Yakutsk, as well as gas and oil prospecting on the Sakhalin Continental Shelf became an important part of the whole economic and trade complex between our two countries," he said.

Stressing the mutual advantages of such cooperation, Polyanskiy said it can help Japan to resolve the problems of a stable supply of necessary energy and raw materials, while it contributes to speed up the development of the eastern areas of the Soviet Union. Despite the considerable progress in economic fields, he continued, it should be admitted that the development of Soviet-Japanese relations, especially in these last years, has not been equal in the political sphere. "Periods of normal advance development were not infrequently succeeded by periods when relations between the two countries cooled down and even were thrown back," the ambassador said. However, he said, "it isn't our responsibility."

On the Afghan problem, Polyanskiy said: "To solve the problem of the situation around Afghanistan, it is necessary to eliminate immediately the reasons that created that situation." It means aggression against Afghanistan should be stopped, peaceful relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan should be established and all this should be properly guaranteed, he said. "Then and only then conditions will be created for withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan," the ambassador said.

In an answer-and-question session, Polyanskiy was asked his view on the attitude of the Japanese Government which reportedly discouraged p.:vate firms to sign new contracts with the Soviet Union in the Siberian development project as part of economic sanctions against the Soviet move in Afghanistan. He said: "If Japan is not interested in developing cooperation with the Soviet Union, we are ready to develop our country ourselves."

The ambassador did not mention in his statement on the dispute over the Soviet-held four northern islands, which have been claimed by the Japanese since the end of war. On the question, Polyanskiy flatly said: "There is no such a kind of issue in the Soviet-Japanese relations. Thus I consider that any discussion on this subject is waste of time."

On the recent Soviet move to beef up its military strength on the four islands, the ambassador said: The Soviet Union's "strengthened military capability should not be considered in isolation of the military and political situation in that area." His country cannot neglect such factors as the anti-Soviet cooperation between Japan and the United States and strengthening of American-Japanese alliance, instability on the Korean Peninsula and Indochina, Polyanskiy said. "I can also say that we maintain the minimum necessary amount of troops and military equipment in the eastern part of the Soviet Union including Kurile Islands," he said.

Polyanskiy severely criticized moves to boycott the Moscow Olympic games, saying that this attempt is to doom. [as received] "The games will take place on the fixed date independent on non-participation of some countries," he said. He believed Japanese sportsmen intend to take part in the event, he said. However, "we are against any kind of sanctions," even if Japan does not participate in the Olympics, he added.

AFP Report

OW070919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 (AFP)--Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy accused today "thousands of men armed by foreign weapons" of performing a "flagrant naked aggression" against Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan in violation of the United Nations Charter.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Japan the ambassador repeated his government's position on the Afghan question. He recalled that a "limited contingent of Soviet troops had been sent to Afghanistan at the "repeated requests of three successive legitimate governments" of that country.

Answering a question on the dates and numbers of the "foreign intrusions" which had motivated the Soviet intervention, M. Polyanskiy said the year before there had been some "50 camps" along the Pakistani border. He added that "there are now 70 camps. They are known to everybody, and I do not need to go into details".

In his prepared speech, he had stated earlier that "counterrevolutionary elements invading Afghanistan are supported by America. These facts are denied neither by the United States nor Pakistan." He reiterated the position of the Soviet Government that "the limited Soviet contingent" now in Afghanistan would be withdrawn as soon as foreign intervention had completely stopped and when the Soviet Union was assured that the Afghan military capacity was sufficient.

The 62-year-old ambassador, who has served as first deputy prime minister before he was assigned to Tokyo in 1976, said that "the aggravation of the international situation" occurred "long before the Afghan events." "I have in mind," he said, "the NATO decision on the annual increase of military budgets for the forthcoming 15 years; the U.S. President's decision on the new five-years military program and unprecedented military appropriations; the decision to station new American intermediate missiles in Europe that is extremely dangerous for world peace and peace in Europe in particular."

He accused the United States of having delayed the ratification of the SALT-II treaty and frozen negotiations on arms limitation. On the other hand, he insisted that the Soviet Union "has never striven for military advantage. But we had to make efforts to achieve military parity with the U.S. and its allies to guarantee our own security. Such a parity has lately emerged," he noted.

Answering a question on Japan-USSR relations after the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between Beijing and Tokyo two years ago, M. Ployanskiy said that "the question of the increased USSR military capabilities in the Far East should not be isolated from the situation in the area", including closer links between Japan and China, the United States and China, and the "Korean instability".

The ambassador also made the following points: Olympic games; the 1980 games will take place and will be a success. There is no way of saying whether the boycott of the games by some countries will in turn lead to a boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles games, the decision being up to individual Olympic committees.

Japan-USSR relations: There is no such thing as a "northern territories issue" (the question of four islands held by the Soviet Union since the war). There is ample space for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in Siberia. But if Japan decided to take sanctions against the USSR in connection with the Afghan problem, they could backfire."

AFGHAN CABINET MEETING FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD061855 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--The latest session of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, held on Monday, focused on economic development. The session was chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

As BAKHTAR agency notes, the decisions of the council include one to set up ten consumer cooperatives in Kabul and its namesake province, to help farmers and agricultural workers in purchasing implements and consumer goods at reduced prices, as well as in selling surplus agricultural producers.

The Council of Ministers also approved a number of agreements recently signed by Afghanstan with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on assistance to Afghanistan in various fields.

MASS MEETINGS HELD IN SUPPORT OF PDPA

LD062316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Kabul, 6 May, TASS--The policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan directed toward building a new society in the country on the principles of social progress and justice and to defend the gains of the Afghan revolution is widely supported among all strata of working people in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Gatherings and meetings of workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and students are taking place at present in various provinces of Afghanistan, at which they proclaim their loyalty to the course of the present Afghan leadership.

Mass meetings were held in the provinces of Ghowr, Paktia, Kabul and many others. Speakers stressed that the basic principles of the DRA adopted by the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan are democratic in nature and have truly historical significance. Participants at the meetings expressed readiness to protect the gains of the Afghan revolution against the intrigues of its enemies who are resorting to the most varied methods to carry out their plans, which are doomed to failure. They condemned the forces of imperialism and reaction which are encroaching on the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan.

The professional association of workers and professional staff of Kabul University has adopted a resolution in which it sharply condemns the provocative activities of incitement of reactionary groups linked with imperialism, domestic and foreign reaction which attempted to provoke disorder at the university and other educational institutions of the Afghan capital. The workers and professional staff demanded that the enemies of the Afghan people cease interference in the internal affairs of the country. The resolution contains an appeal to all workers of Afghanistan to conduct a decisive struggle with the intrigues of reaction, to unite in a single, wide national patriotic front under the leadership to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to fight the mercenaries of imperialism.

BAKHTAR ON 'RIOTS' IN KABUL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

LD061904 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--Materials in the Afghan press and testimonies of eyewitnesses expose lies of the Western propaganda about the recent events in educational establishments of Kabul.

As the BAKHTAR agency stresses, the adventuristic and bandit groups, instigated from the outside by the imperialist and reactionary circles tried to take advantage of the democratic freedoms guaranteed by the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to disrupt the normal academic process, specifically at Kabul University.

"The so-called 'riots' were provoked by elements who were passing themselves as students but who really had nothing to do with the university", said girl student of the third course of the Department of Philology Nasrim.

"Counterrevolutionary elements that penetrated the university were intimidating and blackmailing students, were urging them to stay away from classes, were spreading leaflets of the anti-Afghan contents", said first-year girl student Pelwasha. "They sought to disrupt studies also at other educational establishments of the country, to intimidate the population, to cause turmoil in the life of the Afghan people.

"The provocateurs wished to use the Afghan youth in their interests and to mislead the world public opinion", said another girl student of the Department of Philology Fatima. "But these designs could not be implemented. We, students, utterly reject the slanderous allegations of the imperialist propaganda that it demonstrating once again its hostile attitude to the Afghan people".

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN OUTLINES POWER COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD061350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Dushanbe, 6 May, (TASS)--"Afghanistan has great possibilities for the development of power engineering," said Mukhamed Asimov, president of the Academy of Sciences of Tadzhikistan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia), commenting on the results of an expedition of Soviet specialists who have returned from the neighboring country.

It is planned to build numerous hydroelectric power stations on the River Kunduz. Soviet power engineers have marked the sites of the future dams and have issued recommendations to designers.

"Cooperation between power engineers is one example of our aid to the people of friendly Afghanistan," the academician said. "In accordance with the treaty on the development of economic cooperation between the governments of the two countries, Soviet specialists are helping the Afghan people to search for useful minerals, create major industrial enterprises, carry out plant selection work, protect cotton crops from pests and use aircraft in agriculture."

"We have established particularly close links," Mukhamed Asimov said, "with the Afghan Academy of Sciences and scientists and students at Kabul University. An 'Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry of Afghanistan' has been prepared jointly. It will be published in the near future by the Tadzhik publishing house Donish. Agreement has been reached on joint research in the field of botany, zoology, seismology, archeology and other scientific fields."

REFUGEES RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN FROM PAKISTAN

LD061720 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] During the last 2 days, thousands of people, who at the time had fled because of the terror of the Amin regime, returned from Pakistan to Paktia, which is situated in southeast Afghanistan. The government is extending necessary help to them. Previously, over 500 families returned to Ghowr Province.

PAKISTAN'S AID TO MERCENARIES DENOUNCED

LD061210 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 6, TASS--The public of Afghanistan sharply denounces the reactionary quarters of Pakistan that are supporting the counter-revolutionary scum entrenched on Pakistani territory in close proximity to the frontiers of Afghanistan. Commenting on a report on a powerful explosion at the headquarters of one of the counter-revolutionary Afghan emigree organizations in Peshawar where arms and explosives were stored, the BAKHTAR agency emphasizes that this fact once again exposes the unsavory role of the military regime of Pakistan, which is arming gangs of mercenaries. It is quite obvious, the commentary emphasizes, that Pakistan's military quarters, at the bidding of Washington and Beijing, are building up ammunition stores on their territory, are arming counter-revolutionary gangs and smuggling them into Afghanistan for subversive activity.

PRC MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN DECRIED

BK070444 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to news agency reports, the agenda for the Pakistani-Chinese talks in Beijing dealt with two main issues--the Afghan events and the supply of Chinese arms to Pakistan. The two issues are interrelated. As is known, the Chinese arms have long been used in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. These arms are supplied to hirelings who are sent to Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. The new small arms supplies for war are apparently to be regarded as another negative reply by Pakistan to proposals from Afghanistan for talks on normalizing relations. When the Chinese leaders received the Pakistani guests led by President Ziaul Haz, they tried to prevent such talks. Huang Hua had assured Afghan rebels in Pakistani camps back in January that they could rely on Chinese support without any reservation. According to AFP, the talks in Beijing also dealt with new deliveries of Chinese tanks and aircraft for Pakistan. That is military hardware that can be used for starting a large-scale military conflict and not only against Afghanistan. If this deal comes off, it will be a greater threat to the security of the countries in the region. China will make the Pakistani Army rely on it as the main supplier of arms and will make it depend on deliveries of spare parts and ammunition. In this way, China will be in a position to exercise greater control over the Pakistani Army through the dispatch of numerous military missions and experts.

Many observers argue on the basis of past experience that Pakistani-Chinese cooperation, which is openly military, leads to the subjugation of Pakistan foreign policy through Beijing strategic designs. So far Chinese aid to Pakistan has been valued at $2 billion. China's friends forced Pakistan to pay a big price for this aid, which includes arms. Ample proof is the three military conflicts against India, the fratricidal (?military) operation against the people of former East Pakistan and finally Pakistan's present involvement in the aggression against Afghanistan.

RENMIN RIBAO carried an article on the eve of the talks dealing at length with the independent character of the Pakistani military regime's foreign policy. The Beijing propaganda media could hardly have chosen a better time for such an appropriate article. U.S. news agencies have reported that six American C-130 military transport planes loaded with arms and soldiers violated Pakistan's air space before the recent flight into the Iranian desert of Dashte-e Kavir. Islamabad issued no protest, although that operation, leading to a worsening of Pakistani-Iranian relations, was hardly in Pakistan's interest. The Beijing press would not publish so many inflammatory items which push Pakistan into further aggravating relations with its neighbors unless it were sure of more concessions from Pakistan.

BREZHNEV, GROMYKO TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

LD061526 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 6 May 80

["At the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have decided in connection with the death of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito to send to Belgrade a USSR party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation includes member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov.

PREMIER BABIUCH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MEETS OFFICIALS

Met by Kosygin, Others

LD061205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0932 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], arrived on an official visit of friendship in Moscow today, at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state banners of the PPR and the USSR, Edward Babiuch was warmly greeted at the aircraft steps by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

An honor guard comprising the troops of the Moscow Garrison was formed at the airfield. Aleksey Kosygin and Edward Babiuch inspected the formation of the Soviet soldiers. The state anthems of the PPR and the USSR were played.

The streets and squares of the capital, along which the motorcade traveled accompanied by a motorcycle escort, were decorated with the state banners of the two countries and welcoming streamers.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD061154 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--On May sixth, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who had come to the Soviet Union on an official friendship visit.

Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, took part in the ensuing talk. Leonid Brezhnev warmly congratulated Edward Babiuch on his appointment to the high post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and wished for success in the work of the Polish Government on implementation of the decisions of the eighth party congress.

It was noted that Soviet-Polish cooperation is becoming ever deeper more varied and mature. Considerations were voiced on the ways of further improving this cooperation in the policy, economy, science, technology and other spheres of state activity.

The talk was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and marked by full mutual understanding.

## Talks With Kosygin

LD061620 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--Talks begain in the Kremlin today between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side are Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov and Konstantin Katushev, Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Viktor Maltsev and the USSR Ambassador in Poland Boris Aristov; from the Polish side--member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Planning Commission Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski, the Polish Ambassador in the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski, and other officials.

Studied in the course of the talks were questions of further deepening fraternal ties and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Poland in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 8th PUWP Congress and also with the accords reached during the meetings between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP Edward Gierek. Some international problems of mutual interest were discussed. The talks which passed in heartfelt and friendly atmosphere will be continued.

## Kremlin Dinner

LD061800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Today in the Great Kremlin Palace the USSR Government gave a dinner in honor of Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. He is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. At the dinner with Comrade Babiuch were the officials accompanying him on the visit and Polish Ambassador to the USSR Olszewski.

From the Soviet side those attending were Comrades Kosygin, Tikhonov, Solomentsev, Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, chairman of the state committees of the USSR and other officials.

A speech was made at the dinner by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He said that for the first time we have the opportunity of welcoming Comrade Babiuch in Moscow as head of the government of the Polish People's Republic. We are linked to socialist Poland by close ties of fraternal friendship. Poland and the USSR are today united by socialism, socialist ideas, a socialist way of life, socialist economy and a socialist system. And there is not and never has been a more powerful force capable of uniting peoples.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin spoke in favor of the deepening and broadening of cooperation with Poland and the joint efforts of socialist countries to consolidate peace. We, he said, intend to continue to do everything which depends on us to defend detente and not to allow the results of the many years of efforts of European peoples in the cause of strengthening security and the broadening of international cooperation to be brought to nothing. We firmly state that we will not allow the violation of the military strategic balance to the detriment of the security of the socialist community. The participants of the Warsaw Treaty advocate the futher broadening of measures of trust and the convening of conferences on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin said that the sacred duty to the millions of fallen in the last war obliges us to preserve the consolidate peace and security of our states, the socialist gains of our peoples, their cohesion and fraternal unity.

In a speech in reply, Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stressed that his country together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advocates a peaceful settlement of urgent international problems, the elimination of hotbeds of conflicts in the world and defense of the legitimate rights of the peoples.

Comrade Babiuch expressed confidence that the forthcoming Confererence of the Political Consultative Committee in the Polish Capital would point out real paths for overcoming dangerous tendencies in Europe and the world.

Edward Babiuch noted with satisfaction that the Polish-Soviet alliance and cooperation have passed the test of time. They are constantly developing and deepening and well serve the interests of our countries and peoples. We will spare no efforts to strengthen constantly our mutual fraternal relations.

The speeches by Comrade Kosygin and Babiuch were heard with great attention and were met by applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TIKHONOV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

LD061744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today involving representatives of the capital's working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism. In the Presidium were: Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Presidium and other officials, as well as representatives of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and a delegation from the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

A report was delivered by USSR Deputy Minister of Defense Army General Pavlovskiy. He said that the victory over Hitler's Germany and militaristic Japan meant not only the defeat of their armies, but also the defeat of their political systems, the ideology of fascism and militarism. The victory over the attacking forces of world imperialist reaction was a powerful accelerator to the world revolutionary process begun by Great October and led to the formation of a world socialist system.

## IZVESTIYA: UK 'ALARM' OVER U.S. HOSTAGE RESCUE MISSION

LD070853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

["Correspondent" V. Skosyrev report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Pshenkin under the rubric "Comments to the Point: "Justified Anxiety"]

[Text] Britain, our correspondent in London, V. Skosyrev, reports, is profoundly alarmed at the U.S. military adventure in Iran. Washington's action has been condemned by E. Heffer, F. Allaun and many other members of Parliament from the Labor Party. It is well known that British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was the initiator, in Luxembourg, of the proposal that the EEC should impose not military but economic and diplomatic sanctions on Iran. The British newspapers are now asking whether this proposal was part of NATO's overall strategic plan or whether Washington simply did not inform its junior partner about the raid it was preparing. A spokesman for the campaign for nuclear disarmament has stated in London that serious conclusions must be drawn from the events which have taken place. And in the following connection, the Tory government has agreed to the deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles on British territory but the United States retains the exclusive right to press the button. Where is the guarantee that Washington, which has undertaken such a reckless action in the Middle East, will not involve Britain against its will in a nuclear war, says the statement made by the campaign for nuclear disarmament spokesman. "How long will we allow the White House to run military bases on our land? The question is particularly topical in the light of the fact that thanks to Mrs Thatcher we will soon have new U.S. nuclear missiles, targeted against the Soviet Union, deployed in our country," THE MORNING STAR newspaper stresses.

## BRITISH MASS MEDIA INCREASING ANTISOCIALIST 'PROPAGANDA'

LD061712 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] London, May 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports: The British mass media and first of all the BBC radio and television company, are stepping up propaganda against the USSR and other socialist countries with the active support of the Conservative government. The undisguised aims of this unseemly campaign, directed and manipulated from the banks of the Thames, are to divert attention from the militaristic course of the Tories, camouflage it by means of various subterfuges and to distort the essence of the Soviet system. In the past several months alone the column of the BBC programmes beamed at the Soviet Union was expanded by more than ten percent on orders of the Foreign Office and allocations for the BBC Russian-language service are to be increased by almost seven million pounds sterling. The press recalls that at Whitehall "radio anti-Sovietism" has a longer history even than in the United States, because it is the British Government that has the dubious "honour" of starting a "radio crusade" against the USSR at the very beginning of the cold war when the motorious "Communist Information Department" was set up at the Foreign Office. After scandalous exposures of the CIA's subversive activities and as a result of the British public's protests, the Labour government was compelled at the end of the 1970's to close this "dirty tricks" department that used to fabricate anti-Soviet concoctions. Facts show, however, that its functions are now being carried out on an even bigger scale by other nameless government institutions. A new signal to step up the propaganda war against the USSR sounded in a statement made by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who recently announced the government's intention to launch massive anti-Soviet radio propaganda. THE GUARDIAN writes today that the premier's words sounded as sweet music to those in the Foreign Office who lament the closure of the department of covert propaganda by the previous government. The paper does not conceal that Thatcher's provocative calls will evoke the most favourable response among reactionary groupings of big capital, including the "aims of industries" organization, who are ready to finance the poisoners of the ether.

'FIFTH COLUMN' IN IRAN, ARRESTS REPORTED

LD061348 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6, TASS--A joint meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Government of Iran was held here. After the meeting, Ayatollah Beheshti, member of the council, said in a Tehran Radio interview that the main item on the agenda had been a report on investigation of the circumstances of the American landing near the town of Tabas. Many details of this gamble had been ascertained, however, the investigation continues.

The Iranian press points out that an important role in the landing had been assigned to the "fifth column" made up of former officials of the shah's secret police SAVAK and counterrevolutionary elements and American agents. In this context, the newspaper MODJAHED reports that anti-aircraft defences of the towns of Shiraz and Mashhad, which lie respectively in the south and north-east of the country, had been dismantled a few days before the American subversive action. The newspaper also draws attention to the fact that one of the early warning stations recorded the presence of foreign planes in the Iranian air space on the evening of April 24, however, no significance was attached to this.

More, the MODJAHED points out, on the night of April 24th-25th the Amjadieh stadium next to the American Embassy was lit up. The newspaper also expresses bewilderment over the fact that the abandoned American planes and helicopters were bombed though it had become known by that time that valuable secret documents were on board.

Four members of the Jewish community of Iran, charged with espionage in favor of Israel and the United States, are on trial in Tehran. The PARS agency reports that they were also charged with close cooperation with the former shah's secret service SAVAK and security officers from the shah's court, the illegal export of foreign currency, corruption and embezzlement of the national wealth of the country.

Iranian security agencies, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reports, arrested nine persons including three foreign correspondents on a charge of staging the recent explosions in Tehran in which seven people perished and some 30 were wounded. Explosives were found when some of the detained were searched.

Moslem students, "followers of the imam's course", issued a communique reporting that the American hostages had been placed in small groups in 12 Iranian towns.

IRANIANS CHARGE U.S. CITIZEN WITH ESPIONAGE

LD061446 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6, TASS--Iranian security forces have arrested an American woman, the newspaper KEYHAN reports. On the basis of discovered documents she is charged with espionage and collaboration with the CIA.

SEVEN OF SHAH'S 'ACCOMPLICES' GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE

LD061302 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran has passed a death sentence on seven accomplices of the crimes committed by the shah's regime against the Iranian people.

Among those sentenced are members of the shah's secret police SAVAK and men involved in the bloody suppression of peaceful demonstrators during revolutionary events. The sentence was carried out today, the news agency PARS reports.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES TUDEH PARTY'S 1 MAY STATEMENT

ID061407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Under Slogans of Unity"]

[Text] Tehran, 1 May--The newspaper MARDOM, organ of the Tudeh Party of Iran, has published a statement of the party's Central Committee on the occasion of 1 May--the day of working people's international solidarity.

The working class and struggling people of Iran, the statement reads, are celebrating this May Day under the slogan of strengthening the people's unity on the basis of the struggle against international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

American imperialism and its Western allies are crudely flouting international principles, engaging in overt banditry and trying to organize an economic blockade of our country. They are threatening us with a naval blockade and armed intervention. The United States violated Iran's sovereignty and landed its saboteurs in the center of our country. The working class of Iran resolutely condemns these actions and demands the adoption of the most effective measures to put an end to U.S. military interference in Iran's affairs.

The U.S. military adventure against Iran, in which, in particular, the Pentagon, the CIA, Israel, Egypt and other U.S. puppets in the region were involved, is a link in the chain of a dangerous conspiracy aimed at toppling the existing system in Iran. The first stage of this conspiracy ended in shameful failure. However, the scale of the danger is still great. All the people's revolutionary forces must rise up against this threat. The Iranian people must unite to struggle against American imperialism--our chief enemy.

Simultaneously with the intensified intrigues of U.S. imperialism, subversive activities have been stepped up inside the country by the forces of counterrevolution and reaction, including the comprador bourgeoisie and capitalists, big landowners, SAVAK agents and remnants of the administration of the toppled shah's regime, bureaucrats and pseudo-liberals who still retain their positions in society, the government and the armed forces. Counterrevolution is sowing discord in the country, engaging in sabotage in the chief sector of the economy--the oil industry--deliberately promoting the growth of unemployment and disorganizing the system for providing the population with food and essentials in order thereby to create discontent among the population.

With a view to stabilizing the revolution's gains and frustrating the conspiracies of internal and external reaction the Tudeh Party Central Committee has urged the Islamic Revolution Council, the president, the government and other revolutionary organs to implement a number of specific measures, which include:

--The complete liquidation of the positions of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, in the Iranian economy, army, security organs, oil industry and trade;

--The liquidation of the positions of the comprador bourgeoisie in the economy and in the financial sphere, as far as the expropriation of its property;

--The implementation of a democratic land reform in the interests of the laboring peasantry;

--The democratic solution of the national problem;

--Ensuring the participation of workers and working people of city and countryside in the cause of defending the revolution.

MOSCOW IN HEBREW ON MEASURES AGAINST PALESTINIANS

TA070746 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The Begin government has adopted a few measures against the Palestinians intended to further aggravate the Middle East situation, which does not bode anything for Israel except additional victims, suffering and agony.

The Hebron and Halhul mayors as well as the Hebron Qadi were expelled on Saturday. After the expulsion the Israeli occupation authorities tore down a few Hebron houses. There were mass detentions among the Arab population, and all rallies and demonstrations in the occupied territories have been banned. The IDF and the police force in the occupied West Bank were instructed to shoot without warning people who violate these prohibitions.

Begin and his companions raised the bloody incident in Hebron as justification for these oppressive acts and persecutions. The question, though, is whether it was not Begin himself who turned the settlers into hostages, into victims of his insane policy by illegally annexing lands and establishing settlements on them. Has the Israeli prime minister not understood yet that the Palestinian people will never put up with the occupation?

VISITING YEMENI SOCIALIST CONFERS WITH KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV

LD061908 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], is now on a visit to Moscow. He conferred here with the two Soviet officials, Andrey Kirilenko and Boris Ponomarev. The meeting was held in a comradely friendly atmosphere. Representatives of the CPSU and the YSP stressed the determination of their two parties, in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, to undertake by all means to widen and deepen relations between the two countries, including relations between the two parties. They pointed out that this conforms with the radical interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the PDRY and with the task of consolidating world peace and international security and the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East.

TASS REFUTATION OF REPORTS OF SOVIET BASES IN NICARAGUA CITED

LD062352 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The TASS news agency has refuted the inventions of the American television company CBS that a Soviet base is supposedly being built in Nicaragua. A TASS commentary says it is a scheme that repeats stories about the so-called Soviet bases in the Caribbean and Central America. The Soviet Union has never had any bases. It does not need them. It is no coincidence, the commentary says, that inventions about a Soviet base in Nicaragua have been made. Being part of the slanderous campaign against Nicaragua the United States is whipping up, the inventions are aimed at diverting the attention of the public from Washington's conspiracy against Nicaragua.

TIKHONOV SEES OFF NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD021543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A Nicaraguan Government delegation headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front National leadership and of the leading Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, which had stopped over in Moscow on its way home, left the Soviet Union on 30 April.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

GRISHIN, DOLGIKH ATTEND CUBAN RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD062318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the public was held in Moscow today devoted to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba. In the presidium were Comrades Grishin, Dolgikh and other official persons, and representatives of the public. Here too were diplomatic workers from the Cuban Embassy. They unanimously adopted a resolution expressed solidarity with the Republic of Cuba in the face of the increased provocations from the United States.

CUBA HOLDS MEETINGS ON 'INTRIGUES OF IMPERIALISM'

LD050934 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Havana, May 5, TASS--Mass meetings and demonstrations are being held all over Cuba with the participants declaring their readiness to give a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, and to uphold socialist revolutionary gains.

Students of Havana University held a demonstration and a meeting in front of the building of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba. They expressed firm support for the stand of the revolutionary government of the country, and stated their readiness to take an active part in the march of the people against the economic blockade, against the presence of U.S. naval base on Cuban territory at Guantanamo, and against the flights of U.S. spying aircraft over the island. The march is scheduled for May 17.

Reports on numerous meetings held at enterprises and educational establishments, about mass demonstrations in the streets are coming from various provinces of the country. The Cuban working people declare their resolve to do everything in order to fulfil the tasks of socialist construction in Cuba set forth by the party and the government.

LENIN AS POLITICIAN METHODOLOGY MUST BE CREATIVE, FLEXIBLE

WA201012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Aleksandr Bovin: "The Party's Powerful Weapon"]

[Text] Nature is not particularly generous. As a rule, genius is one-sided. It is only on extremely rare occasions that people appear in whom all the best possibilities and capabilities of man are concentrated. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin belongs precisely to this kind of people--giants of spirit and action. His brilliant intellect combined inordinate depth with a strikingly broad outlook. He was interested in everything--economics, philosophy, history science of government, law, problems of morality and culture--and the touch of his genius created an age in any field. Lenin was an economist, a philosopher and a jurist. Above all, however, he was a politician. Lenin placed his entire comprehensive knowledge and power of mind and will in the service of political activities, the activities of a professional revolutionary. Politics was his element, his vocation, his passion.....

To V.I. Lenin political practice was inseparable from political theory and from the development and perfecting of "the materialistic theory of politics." Lenin's style of managing the revolutionary struggle and building the new society was a blend of science with politics, of scientific research with political action. There is no single problem of political theory not broached by Lenin. Formulating his requirements concerning the methodology of political action, repeatedly, in various connections for various reasons, he would go back to the same topics, considering their various aspects and refining his thoughts.

Unquestionably, the problem of principle-mindedness in politics could be classified as one such "related topic" so to say. "A principled policy," Lenin wrote, "is the only truly practical policy." Emphasizing principle-mindedness in politics, Lenin called, above all, for preserving its clear class orientation at all times, regardless of possible political compromises and tactical zigzags, for seeing the main prospects and regarding the interests of the revolution and the working people as of paramount importance.

At the same time, principle-mindedness in politics has yet another side, as Lenin noted: the solution of specific problems must be subordinated to that of general problems. "....Anyone who undertakes to resolve a specific problem without having resolved the general problems will inevitably, at each step, stumble on such general problems. Yet, blindly stumbling against them in each individual case would mean dooming one's policy to the worst possible vascillations and unscrupulousness."

Approaching a problem from its "general principled side," Lenin taught, means "....looking at the general basic background of the picture on which we are now drawing a pattern of specific practical measures of current policy." Only this would prevent us from not seeing the trees for the forest, and daily concerns from not obscuring the principal, basic, determining facts. Accordingly, our party considers each specific problem a link in the single chain of problems whose overall solution would lead us to our objective.

The Leninist style of political action presumes unity between word and accion. It is incompatible with demagogy and with concealing the truth from the masses. V.I. Lenin called for "...looking at the truth in the face. In politics, this is the best and the only correct system." Indicating the criteria for separating politics from demagogy, Lenin emphasized that "....Sincerity in politics is a fully accessible means for testing the consistency between words and deeds."

Following Lenin's instructions, the CPSU calls for persistent struggle against political chattering, hare-brained scheming and loud yet unfulfillable promises. Implementing Lenin's principles of political leadership in practice, our party firmly opposes any attempt at embellishing a situation or slurring over shortcomings. The active involvement of the masses in politics, which is the essence of socialist democracy, would be inconceivable were the people ignorant of the true state of events and unable knowledgeably to judge all facts of social life.

V.I. Lenin considered self-criticism, the ability and courage to acknowledge and correct errors openly, to be one of the decisive features of mature political action. We are quite familiar with Lenin's words to the effect that, "...Self-criticism is unquestionably necessary to any live and vital party. Nothing could be more vulgar than complacent optimism." On various occasions, addressing various audiences, Lenin tirelessly repeated that a critical attitude toward one's own activities is an obligatory characteristic of a profound party-oriented approach. "We must constantly check our actions," Lenin said, "while studying the chain of political events in their entirety, their causal links, and their results. By analyzing yesterday's errors we learn how to avoid today's and tomorrow's." Why did Lenin return to this topic so frequently? Because, being perfectly familiar with the history of revolutions and the mentality of revolutionaries, he realized that the most fearsome and dangerous enemies of a victorious revolution are complacency, conceit, inertia, smugness and arrogance. The leader of the revolution spared no efforts to guard the party and arm it for the fight against them.

Lenin's adamant requirement to speak the truth and to criticize shortcomings openly was not the abstract sermon of a moralist alienated from the demands and conditions governing the daily political struggle. On the contrary, Lenin perfectly understood that the class enemy would not miss the use of self-criticism by communists in the struggle against communists. For this reason he cautioned that anyone who engages in criticism should take into consideration the position of the party among its enemies in terms of the "form of criticism." Yet, the form of criticism is one thing while its content is yet something else. Here again, Lenin's stand was uncompromising, for he knew that the moral harm caused by a "specious lie for good reasons" is, in the final analysis, politically more dangerous to the cause of the revolution and socialism than the inescapable cost of open self-criticism.

As a science, like any other science, politics must be based on the objective and impartial assessment of facts. This is required at all the stages of formulation and adoption of political decisions. Neither the retrospective analysis of past experience nor forecasting would be possible without this.

The Marxist requirement concerning a serious policy, Lenin taught, is "to base it on facts permitting an accurate, objective investigation." Marxists, Lenin wrote, "must base their policy on the exclusive premise of precisely and unquestionably proven facts." Subjectivism in politics arises precisely from an unwillingness to consider the totality of facts, the classification of facts into "pleasant" and "unpleasant," and the desire, sometimes even subconscious, to ignore "unpleasant" facts and turn away from them.

The importance of the comprehensive substantiation of decisions made becomes particularly obvious in the formulation of long-term plans covering a broad range of phenomena and processes. Should such a plan contain inaccurate initial data, surprises will inevitably appear in the course of its implementation, and the results will be quite different from those planned.

Naturally, as a matter of principle, it would be hardly possible, in general, to avoid surprises in the pursuit of a given course. However, it is already within the capability of science to reduce such surprises to an acceptable minimum. This requires "only" one thing: the opportunity for an objective analysis of the facts.

Under such conditions it would be possible to guarantee--naturally, taking into consideration the very relative nature of any sort of "guarantees" in such a delicate matter--that the decisions made will be based on reliable and checked data.

This party requirement is fully consistent with the Leninist principles of scientific policy.

The Leninist methodology of political action organically includes a creative approach to the matter. "Ignoring changed circumstances," Lenin wrote, "and supporting the old Marxist decisions means being true to the letter rather than the spirit of the doctrine. It means repeating by rote previous conclusions, being unable to use the means of Marxist research in the study of a new political situation." While firmly defending the essential stipulations of Marxist theory and the "spirit" of Marxism, Lenin was far from attempting to canonize existing concepts. He knew, he had learned from personal experience that life, that political and social reality are richer, more varied and more "clever" than any theory and that history may present us with turns of events which are practically unpredictable.

Anyone, Lenin wrote, who would think of inventing a prescription "which would provide ready-made solutions for all cases or who would promise that the policies of the revolutionary proletariat would experience no difficulties or confused situations would be nothing but a charlatan." Lenin was merciless toward pseudo-Marxist exercises and charlatanism replacing the specific analysis of a specific situation with the repetition of elementary truths and dogmatic citations. The main thing, Lenin kept repeating, is not to be satisfied with the skill we have developed through past experience, but to go on mandatorily, to strive mandatorily toward something bigger. This was not simply the personal belief of an outstanding creative personality, but a program, a line of behavior for the entire party, a line which to this day predetermines the success of party politics.

Developing and applying the scientific principles of political action, V.I. Lenin equally applied them to both domestic and foreign policy. He considered the very classification of politics into two big areas rather arbitrary. The "separation of 'foreign policy' from politics in general," Lenin wrote, "not to mention pitting foreign against domestic policy, is a radically erroneous, non-Marxist, and unscientific idea." The realization of the unbreakable unity and interconnection between foreign and domestic policy was the basis of Lenin's practical and theoretical work on shaping the foreign policy course of the first socialist state. The principles of peaceful coexistence and proletarian internationalism, which are the foundations of our country's foreign policy, are the natural manifestation, the embodiment of the socialist nature of the Soviet state. At the same time the systematic application of these principles creates favorable conditions for successfully resolving domestic political problems and for consolidating and advancing socialist production relations.

Naturally, it would be naive to assume that knowledge of the principles of a scientific policy and an accurate theoretical understanding of the nature and methods of political action could be a magic charm showing the way to the promised land where political reason reigns and where one learns about political errors from history textbooks alone. Unfortunately, this is not so. Politics, even though scientific, has largely been and remains an art. A politician is like a chess player: to be successful, he must multiply the qualities of a theoretician by the finest flair of the master who can operatively find his way in situations not covered by theory. The politician shares the same fate. No knowledge of the "rules of the game" would guarantee his success unless he combines this knowledge with creative imagination, intuition, and an ability to take risks if circumstances require. That is precisely the way Lenin acted. His priceless political experience was and remains a powerful weapon of our Leninist party.

CSO: 1800/424

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5, 6 MAY

LD070208 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-6 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

5 May

In Turgayskaya Oblast moisture has been retained on more than 1.5 million hectares. The work is under way in other Kazakh oblasts around the clock. Sowing of grain crops can start in a week. (0530 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast moisture has been retained on 500,000 hectares. The weather is changeable. More than 8,000 units go out into the fields daily. (1200 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast sowing of spring crops is being completed here on the first million hectares. Acreage to be sown is 5 million hectares. The sowing of beets has begun in Orelskaya Oblast. Beet cultivation area has been moved from the traditional northern and northwestern regions to the oblast's southern and southeastern regions where there is fertile land and the climate is somewhat warner. (1400 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 10 million hectares to date in the Ukraine. Over half of this area is occupied by grain and pulse crops. Sugar beet sowing has been completed in five oblasts of the republic. (1730 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops is coming to an end in Volgogradskaya Oblast, where they occupy over 2.6 million hectares. In Stavropolskiy Kray mass sowing of corn and application of fertilizer is under way. In the Akdalinskaya Steppe in the Kazakhstan virgin lands rice sowing is under way. This steppe, where over 10,000 hectares of newly reclaimed land has been assigned to the crop, is the most northerly where rice is cultivated. (1750 GMT)

6 May

Over half the fields have been prepared for spring sowing in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. To date moisture retention work has been carried out on 70 percent of the fields in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Kurgan agronomists are working out the details of the sowing campaign. Grain crops are to be sown on almost 2 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

Early grain sowing was completed in Voronezhskaya Oblast today. The crops have been sown on an area of about 800,000 hectares. Work has begun on the corn and sunflower plantations of Volgogradskaya Oblast. At the majority of farms fodder production is carried out here without outside assistance. Mass sugar beet sowing has started in the Altayskiy Kray. Farmers in southern rayons of Tadzhikistan have begun the interrow cultivation of cotton. (1000 GMT)

RESOLUTION ON MEASURES FOR 1980 HARVEST ADOPTED

LD061105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurement of Agricultural Products in 1980 and Successful Livestock Wintering in the 1980/81 Period."

To insure prompt and high-quality harvesting and procurement of agricultural products and successful livestock wintering, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republican communist party central committee and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local Soviet ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and leaders of kolkohzes, sovkhozes and procurement of agricultural products in 1980 and also successful livestock wintering in the 1980-81 period, which involves:

--Insuring the safekeeping of all grain crops and their proper utilization;

--Elaborating and implementing specific measures to speed up repair work on grain-harvesting combines, windrowers, silage-, potato- and beet-harvesting combines and other harvesting equipment and also transportation facilities to get them ready no later than 2 weeks prior to harvest work, paying special attention to the quality of repair work. To this end it is necessary to insure the full utilization of workshop facilities on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture by organizing their work in two shifts. If necessary, industrial enterprise workers are to be enlisted for repair work;

--Creating by the start of the harvest, a large enough pool of assemblies, units and spare parts in USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture Enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, preparing stationary and mobile technical servicing facilities, insuring reliable dispatcher liaison and adopting measures on the prompt repair of stockraising premises, fodder shops, storage buildings, silage and cured hay storage facilities, drying areas and equipment for these installations;

--Elaborating and implementing measures to prevent losses of agricultural produce during harvesting and shipment to procurement centers and storage areas;

--Insuring the widespread introduction of advanced methods of equipment utilization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organization of harvest work on the basis of mechanized complexes (detachments);

--Providing farms with the requisite number of tractor drivers and machine operators for two-shift work and insuring the improvement of machine operator cadres' skills and the widespread development of socialist competition among agricultural machine operators for top labor productivity combined with high-quality work and maximum exploitation of harvesting machinery capacities;

--Insuring the proper organization of public catering, cultural, consumer and medical services on farms during harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce;

--Insuring the elaboration and implementation on every farm of a complex of measures aimed at a maximum increase in the number of calves, piglets and lambs and also young poultry; the requisite increase in the number of livestock, fulfillment of pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state and a significant increase in the sale of piglets and young poultry to kolkhoz members, workers and employees for rearing and fattening;

--Paying special attention to the need for continuous supplies of water, electricity and fuel to stockraising units; mechanized fodder dispensing and manure collection; preparations for the operation of fodder shops, boiler houses, transformer substations and other installations without breakdowns in winter conditions;

--Completing by 1 November 1980 veterinary checks on all livestock retained for the wintering period and carrying out a complex of preventive veterinary measures against animal diseases.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organs are to promptly launch mass political work aimed at the successful conduct of harvest work in 1980 and the preparation of livestock for the wintering period. It is necessary to insure the correct placement of communists, local soviet deputies, the trade union and Komsomol aktiv and people's control workers and the organization of their work in decisive areas of production and to enhance their role and responsibility in the struggle for the complete safety, rapid transportation and high-quality processing of the harvest.

In order to accelerate the harvesting of grain crops depending on the prevailing conditions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and the Ministry of Railways, by agreement with union republic councils of ministers are permitted in May-August 1980 to amend the schedule for the delivery of combines for harvesting grain and industrial crops and also other harvesting machinery, paying special attention to insuring the prompt delivery of this equipment to Siberia and the Far East.

The USSR Gossnab and USSR ministries and departments producing harvesting and other agricultural machinery, trucks, spare parts for them, batteries, metal products and components, industrial rubber and electrical engineering articles, equipment and other production materials are ordered to insure in 1980 the manufacture and supply of them to agriculture and the water resources sector in the amounts and in accordance with the schedule laid down by the resolution.

Industrial enterprises and departments have been set a target for the additional manufacture and supply to agriculture of agricultural machinery, spare parts for tractors, trucks, harvesting machinery, tractor trailers and also fuel, lubricants and petroleum asphalt.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and other ministries and departments carrying out construction and installation work in sovkhozes and kolkhozes are ordered to take the necessary measures for accelerating the construction, modernization and the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of stockraising premises and fodder shops, silage and cured hay installations and storage facilities envisaged by the 1980 plan.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is instructed to complete by the time the bulk of livestock and poultry arrive the repair and preparation of meat-processing enterprises no later than 1 August and poultry combines no later than 1 July 1980 and to provide these enterprises with all the skilled workers and specialists they need.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture are instructed to accumulate enough fuel and lubricants by the start of the 1980 harvest to insure the continuous operation of the truck and tractor pool, to establish strict control over the utilization and storage of petroleum products on farms, to prevent them from being misused and also to take measures for the economical consumption of fuel and lubricants in strict accordance with existing norms. Monthly schedules are laid down for the supply of fuel and lubricants to the various union republics.

The Ministry of Railways is ordered to:

--Ship trucks from supply plants to points where truck columns are being formed in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, ship the columns to the work area, transfer them to new work areas and also return them to their permanent work places by railroad transport (special trains), providing one passenger car per column:

--Insure in 1980 the accelerated transportation of freight cars containing fruit and vegetables from southern parts of the RSFSR, from the Ukraine, the Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tadzhik SSR, Azerbaijan, SSR, Moldavian SSR, Armenian SSR and Kazakh SSR to their destination:

--Stipulate in the traffic schedule special high-speed trains for the transportation of these products:

--Issue freight carts for the shipment of vegetables and fruit, water melons and musk melons in accordance with procurement organizations' plans and also applications made 5 days in advance of the shipment of these products:

--Insure the shipment of diesel fuel and gasoline for agriculture in 1980 on the dates and to the places stated in the resolution.

Union republic councils of ministers are permitted to claim the use of all enterprises', institutions, and organizations' trucks and trailers fitted with sideboard along with the drivers and repair facilities for the 1980 harvest, in addition to the motor vehicles of the ministries and departments on the approved list.

It is deemed necessary to organize round-the-clock operation of trucks in the shipment of grain and other agricultural products, bringing in drivers from other national economic sectors if necessary.

In order to increase workers' material interest in completing the sugar beet harvest at the optimal time and without losses union republic councils of ministers are permitted to pay extra money to workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises employed in the harvesting of industrial sugar beet after 30 percent of the sown area has been harvested, but not before 20 September, the rate for tractor drivers being increased by 50 percent and that for all other workers employed in sugar beet harvesting by 25 percent; in Altayskiy Kray the rates will be 80 and 40 percent higher respectively.

Kolkhozes are recommended to use the abovementioned procedure for paying working people harvesting sugar beet.

It is laid down that payment for sugar beet delivered to beet-reception centers by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises lacking plans for the sale of sugar beet to the state will be made in accordance with established purchase prices plus 30 percent.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurements are instructed to insure strict control over the laying in by farms of the requisite number of self-produced high-quality seeds, the creation of reserve and carry-over grain and pulse crop seed stocks on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state enterprises and also the fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of quality seeds for state resources. The entire harvest of grain and pulse crop seed strains that are in short supply or having a promising future and simple hybrids of corn is to be used for seed purposes only.

It is envisaged that truck drivers, repair workers, mechanics, truck column chiefs and truck dispatchers and also kolkhoz and interfarm enterprise and organizations truck drivers assigned to the task of shipping grain, other agricultural products, silage and cured hay will retain 75 percent of their average earnings, but not less than the wage rate (salary rate) in accordance with their primary place of work, for the assignment period.

Those driving heavy trucks and trucks with trailers (rigs) in the shipment of grains and other agricultural products during the 1980 harvest will receive a bonus of 25 percent of the wage rate. The bonus is paid in accordance with work results in each shift on condition that the shift target is met within the set period of working time.

In addition to the previous bonus measures for truck drivers, union republican councils of ministers are authorized to introduce, in 1980, bonuses for truck drivers working on the shipment of grain and sugar beet from combines to procurement centers in two shifts (two drivers per truck) for insuring that the trucks operate continuously for at least 20 hours per 24-hour period, the bonus being 20 percent of the wage rate. In the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, the Urals, the lower and middle Volga and virgin land areas of Kazakhstan the bonus for drivers working on grain shipments will be 40 percent of the wage rate. Bonuses will be paid in accordance with results over the 24-hour period on conditions that the target for that period is met and the trucks are handed over in working order, ready for the next day's work.

The bonus for drivers envisaged by the resolution will be paid by the enterprises and organizations to which they are attached.

It is proposed to issue to tractor and machine operators in sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and mechanized complexes (detachments) in Selkhoztekhnika Rayon associations and also tractor and machine operators and other machine operators assigned to the harvest and working on combines and other harvesting units bringing in grain and pulse crops, perennial grasses and seeds, fiber flax, silage fodder and crops, between 2 and 4 quintals of grain (free of charge) for fulfilling the seasonal norm laid down for the farm, provided that the harvest work was of high quality and there were no losses.

Other working people working on combines and other harvesting units are to be issued grain. The tractor and machine operator working on a tractor will get 80 percent, the assistant tractor and machine operator working on a combine and the truck driver will each get 70 percent of the grain bonus for the tractor and machine operators working on a combine or other harvesting unit, and the master mechanic servicing harvesting units will get 50 percent of the average grain bonus for tractor and machine operators working on these harvesting units. Moreover, if tractor and machine operators and other working people so desire the material payment can be replaced by cash equal to the purchase price of the amount of grain due.

If they cut the grain into swathes on farms in the RSFSR's Non-chernozem Zone, Siberia, the Urals, the Far East and the virgin lands of Kazakhstan in the first 7 days and in the remaining region in the first 5 days of the mass harvest of each crop tractor and machine operators working on reapers are to be issued with 0.5 kg of grain, depending on the harvest and the harvesting conditions, and, when cutting peas, up to 1.5 kg per hectare harvested. The norms of, and procedure for, the issue of the above amounts of grain by sovkhozes and other state farms are laid down by the union republican councils of ministers.

In 1980 directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to sell up to 10 percent of the harvested potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, berries and melon crops to pay for the wages of permanent sovkhoz working people and also working people recruited for the harvest of these crops at their planned prime cost and at prices no higher than retail prices.

Kolkhozes are recommended to use the incentives prescribed by the resolution for workers on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises.

Union republican councils of ministers are authorized to reimburse tractor drivers and other machine-operators who in 1980 will be traveling to take part in harvesting operations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other republics, krays and oblasts or in other rayons within their own republic, kray or oblast, for their traveling expenses to their place of temporary work and back and to pay them their average wages for the time they are in transit and for the first 3 days on arrival at the kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

It has been established that these workers are to keep 75 percent of their average pay at their regular place of employment. In this connection machine operators on secondment will not be paid per diem expenses and lodging allowances.

In order to increase the material interest of workers in harvesting and transport complexes (teams) authorization is given for them to be paid in 1980 according to the average actual output of tractor drivers who operate combines.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are empowered to authorize kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to sell for cash at state purchase prices up to 10 quintals of grain to tractor and machine operators and their assistants who travel to the virgin land regions of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR in order to assist in harvesting and who fulfill the seasonal norms for combine output in these regions, and at the discretion of the sovkhoz director or kolkhoz board smaller quantities on a pro rata basis to those who fail to fulfill the seasonal combine production norms.

Sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized in 1980 to sell (at purchase price) to tractor and machine operators employed in plowing land sown to winter crops or sowing winter crops up to 7 kg of grain for every shift plowing norm fulfilled within 30 days of the start of mass harvesting of the previous crop and within the first 10 days of the sowing of winter crops and up to 5 kg in the following plowing and sowing period, provided that the work is done to a high standard. The sale of grain at purchase prices to tractor and machine operators engaged in early fall plowing operations was also authorized.

The USSR Gosbank has given special permission to grant individual kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises now operating on a complete financial autonomy basis long-term credit to pay for harvesting equipment and to cover the cost of building and modernizing centers for servicing equipment used in livestock units, open-air truck and tractor parking facilities, grain-drying centers, covered threshing floors, granaries and grain storage yards, and units for the assembly of agricultural equipment.

In order to reduce grain surrender time, with effect from when grain starts to arrive until 1 December 1980, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh Council of Ministers are empowered to pay handlers employed in the loading and unloading of grain at grain surrender centers in virgin land regions 50 percent more than the usual rate on condition that they fulfill their daily production norms.

Union republic councils of ministers are given special permission to enlist students in higher educational establishments (except for first and final-year students), senior graders in secondary special educational establishments (except for final-year students), and students in vocational-technical colleges (except for secondary vocational-technical colleges) for agricultural work in 1980 in order to insure that students in these educational establishments are enlisted for agricultural work only if absolutely necessary and for a period of not more than 1 month.

Union republic councils of ministers, in cooperation with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and corresponding republican trade union councils, are instructed to institute for the period of the harvesting and transport of grain and other agricultural products harvested in 1980 for rural rayons and groups of rayons, as well as for oblasts, krays and autonomouss republics Challenge Red Banners with cash prizes, awarded to truck columns and other transport subunits on the basis of the results of the work done in each 10-day period.

Union republic councils of ministers are recommended to institute the honorary title of "excellent trucker of 1980 harvest produce" to be accompanied by a certificate from the obispolkom, krayispolkom or republican council of ministers.

It is proposed that union republic councils of ministers should earmark from market allocations automobiles and motorcycles for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises for sale to tractor drivers, workers and specialists who achieve high indicators in harvesting and procuring agricultural produce in 1980.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture are instructed to 'ensure that the material resources set aside for the 1980 harvest are utilized with the utmost thrift.'

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to monitor the fulfillment of the targets stipulated by the resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also defined other measures for the timely preparation and well-organized conduct of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural produce in 1980 and for the successful wintering of livestock in the 1980-1981 period.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that, guided by the July (1978) and November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and industrial and transportation organizations will spare no effort to insure the successful fulfillment of the tasks of further developing agriculture and will take steps to insure the prompt completion of the harvest without losses, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the sale to the state of grain and other agricultural produce in 1980 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1980-1981 period.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON SOWING PROGRESS

LD070212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Sowings of spring crops on farms in Russia now occupy 16.5 million hectares. This is reported today by RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Spring crops occupy a smaller area than by the same time in any other year in the present 5-year plan. However, throughout the south sowing began significantly later. It is now proceeding rapidly and this gap is quickly being closed.

Farm workers of Lipetskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts are already close to completing sowing of spring grain crops. These crops have been put out on almost half of the area assigned to them in Ryazanskaya, Orelskaya and Tulskaya oblasts. Sowing is getting under way in oblasts of central Russian, and in the south hot weather has come to the plantations of later intertilled crops.

TRUD: GENERAL GURINOV RECALLS U-2 FLIGHT IN INTERVIEW

LD061215 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Col Gen Arty I. Gurinov, commander of the Air Defense Forces' Surface-to-Air Missile Troops, under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Troops' Day": "Watching Over the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the role of the Air Defense Forces in the Soviet Armed Forces system and what are their tasks in peacetime?

[Answer] The Air Defense Troops' service is difficult and honorable and they bear great responsibility for safeguarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and their tranquillity and happiness. The USSR's air border is 60,000 km long. The missile troops, airmen of radio technical troops and other specialists keep their difficult vigil day and night, in all weathers, throughout our great motherland. The Air Defense Troops' basic mission is to destroy any enemy who violates our state's air borders.

What else can I say of our troops? They are in constant combat readiness. They fulfill their combat task in wartime and in peacetime. They are always ready to repulse a surprise attack by an aerial enemy.

Modern means of aerial attack are fast-moving, highly maneuverable targets. This target can cover several dozen kilometers in a minute. Therefore any delay on the part of combat missile crews and air crews may mean that the aerial enemy will get through and this cannot be allowed. Many people will recall 1 May 1960 when a high-speed U.S. reconnaissance aircraft violated our motherland's air space. Those who dispatched the aircraft were confident that the flight would proceed with impunity and they eagerly awaited the espionage data. However, the surface-to-air missile division commanded by Maj M. Vornonov made significant amendments to this flight. As a result the intruding aircraft became a heap of metal and the pilot, Powers, ended up in the dock. Outstanding crew coordination and a high degree of combat readiness helped the air defense missile troops to win this difficult battle which was a matter of split-second timing.

Now that the forces of imperialism have launched an offensive against relaxation of international tension and are seeking to undermine the foundations of peaceful coexistence, the constant high combat readiness of the air defense troops acquires even greater significance. It is guaranteed by the personnel's outstanding level of combat training, strong military discipline and organization, the reliable readiness of combat equipment and the troops' lofty moral and combat qualities.

[Question] Comrade general, you are in command of the Surface-to-Air Missiles Troops. Please tell us about the life and combat training of the Missile Troops.

[Answer] The tour of combat duty plays an important role in maintaining constant combat readiness. Its purpose is to prevent the enemy aircraft from getting through to the targets that are being defended. In our forces there is a strict procedure governing tours of combat duty. Subunits are allowed to embark on tours of combat duty only after a careful check on the readiness of armaments and equipment and the personnel's level of professional training.

The Surface-to-Air Missile complexes are a collective weapon. This requires a jeweler's precision and accuracy, so to speak, on the part of the entire combat crew when they are in action. Any flaw in coordination within a single component, as a result of clumsy actions or indiscipline on the part of even one soldier, immediately affects the final outcome of the combat operation as a whole. And what it would mean today, when aircraft are armed with nuclear weapons, if even one aircraft got through to the defended target is something everyone knows, I believe, and requires no further comment.